

THE
ELEMENTS
OF
SHORT-HAND,

FOUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF

Nature, Grammar, and true Philosophy,

EACH UNITING IN THE

Rational, Grammatical, and Elliptical Contraction of
the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

And exemplified by a Variety of striking Examples.

A Work every Way superior to any Thing of the Kind, by which
the Public is for ever delivered from all further Impositions on this
Subject.

L O N D O N:

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P R E F A C E.

AN art is the way of doing a thing surely, readily, and gracefully: and he who is artful in his art, has art with art.

Grammar, the key to all sciences, has, for many ages past, been the study and delight of men of the greatest eminence in the literary world: even men of the most profound erudition have esteemed it as an honour to employ their talents in the cultivation of Grammar. But whatever proficiency some men may have made in other arts and sciences, it must and will remain a truth, that whoever is not a Grammarian, has not the true knowledge of his vernacular tongue.

This treatise of Short-Hand is drawn up, and principally intended for the instruction of those who desire to become complete masters of that highly valuable art; and I can with a peculiar degree of pleasure assure them, they will find every thing requisite for that purpose, laid down in as easy and regular a method as they could wish, and as the nature of the work in reality requires. Were young gentlemen from eight or ten years old, and upwards, under the inspection of a judicious tutor, to write from this book one quarter of an hour morning and evening, they would, without further loss of time, become truly eminent in the art, and use it in their future spheres of life, to the greatest *advantage*.

Legibility and *expedition*, the two essential properties of this art, appear throughout the whole, in one conspicuous and engaging point of view; and, the *leading* and *essential* rules of *Grammar* being the very same *now* as at the *creation* of the world, no period of time can ever alter the *construction*, or *mode* of joining here established.

The following digression is humbly offered to the most mature consideration of every thinking parent.

I verily believe there are more than an hundred thou-

land youths in this kingdom, who, under a pretence of getting learning, sacrifice their time, from seven till twelve, or fourteen years of age, in mere nonsense, and are hurried into life, ignorant of the common construction of their own language: many of whom are afterwards, through the bounty of a sovereign and ever-unerring Providence, advanced to *offices* of the highest *trust* and *eminence*, in which they labour under the great and mortifying *reflection* of not being able, in point of *scholarship*, to acquit themselves with that honour they could wish. It is therefore greatly to be wished, that no man *whosoever* should be suffered to teach, even a *petty school*, until he had given ample proof of his being a complete English *Grammarians*, and possessed of other suitable *gifts* requisite to the *art* of *teaching*. I might truly say the same with regard to writing a *free, legible running hand*, in which, were *nature* and *reason* followed, many thousands, who now lead a miserable life, would be singularly eminent, beneficial to their friends and relations, and a real honour and blessing to their country! This digression strikes at the *root* of those two grand obstacles to this most wonderful art; namely, being brought up ignorant of *Grammar*, and habituated to a *dead hand* in writing, owing to an *immethodical*, and *irrational way* of holding the pen, having had a *novice* for a schoolmaster! *Stultum est ea docere ceteros, quæ ipse non expertus es.*

How many of the fair sex have I *seen* and *known*, whose *sprightliness*, *graceful activity*, and *engaging expressions*, &c. have afforded me the most ample and pleasing proofs of singular *genius*, *docility*, &c. who, being placed under the tuition of these Apollyons, have been kept trudging on, in the vulgar and preposterous method of teaching, and at last left their school, as ignorant of the structure of their own language, as one born without eyes and ears.

The particular directions for learning these elements, are in Rule the 2d, and 50th.

LONDON, May 3, 1784.

The EXPLICATION of the FIRST PART of this ART.

Rule 1. **N**ATURE and Art produce only two Characters, a Flat, or straight Stroke, and a Curve or Semicircle, from which all others are formed.

2. The Flat, put in its four opposite positions, forms *m*, *n*, the first *s* and *t*. The Curve forms *c*, *d*, *k*, and *l*, in all eight letters by single strokes. To complete the Alphabet, a compound form of the said Flat and Curve is required. See plate first.

3. The having two Characters for *a*, three for *b*, &c. affords a more natural and speedy junction with other letters; as, *br*, by their compound characters require four Strokes, by their simple ones only two.

4. Begin *m*, the first *s*, and *t*, at the top, *n* at the left hand, and the first *u*, or *v*, at the top, ending upwards at the right hand. Observe those five letters well, because the other thirty-one characters end exactly as they do. Compare them throughout.

5. The two *p*'s begin at the middle, and are double in diameter to the second *a*, *b*, *f*, *j*, *v*, which also chiefly begin in the middle.

6. A stroke up any letter forms *r*; as, *gr*, &c. in the second lesson. And the second *r* is always drawn upwards.

7. The second *w*, and not the first, is used for *would*, *wouldst*, except when *I*, *we*, or *it* comes immediately before *would*, *wouldst*, which, in the formation of the Tenses, happens three times in forty.

8. The second *w* may also be used after *f*, *n*, and the character for *none*, *not*, *nothing*, for plainness. So you may use *m* for the Conjunction *and*, when the first *w*, or *none*, *not*, *nothing*, follows *and*.

9. The second *p* is used after *f*; and the second *s* before *b*, the first *f*, and *n*.

10. *sq*, *fw*, and *tw*, have *s* and *t* made short. *t* also after *f*, *n*, and *c*, and several other letters, is made short for distinction's sake. So is *i* before *l*, and the first *v*.

11. Let every part of a letter, or character, be of an equal strength, and in writing, keep one end of your pencil, or pen, towards your face, the other pointing forwards to your right hand. Keep your arm light, as if it were upon water, utterly avoiding all *awkward twisting*, or bending the hand or arm. Write about half an hour morning, noon, and night, and leave not this first lesson till you can write the whole alphabet, five times in two minutes. This done well, your business is more than half-ended.

12. Every letter in the alphabet, *e*, *i*, *o*, the first *r*, *w*, and *z* excepted, is the reverse of one another.

13. The simple Flat and Curve, (see Rule 1st,) are the only arbitrary marks in this alphabet; the other letters being formed from, or dependent upon them.

14. *fn*, in the second lesson, when used for *steadfast*, becomes *ff*, the twirl alone forming *s*.

15. *fr*, in the third lesson, can never be taken for *bn*, which are written by the first, or third *b*, or, by the second, beginning with the twirl.

16. Prepositions in Short-Hand are marks, or characters,

acters, chiefly formed out of the letters of the alphabet, and standing for one or two of the first syllables in long words. See plate 4.

17. The Preposition *car*, *cor*, *cur*, when used for &c. always stands alone. When used for *car*, *cor*, *cur*, something is joined after it, to complete the word; as, *corruption*, &c.

18. The second, *mor*, *mur*, which ends like *m*, tho' it be the second *w*, can occasion no difficulty, the words being so very different in sense.

19. The characters for *ab*, *cal*, *col*, *cul*, *com*, *cum*, *comp*, *magna*, *magni*, *pra*, *pre*, *pri*, *th*- and *wh*-, being eight, are arbitrary; the other are formed out of the letters of the alphabet.

20. Terminations in Short-Hand are marks, or characters, chiefly formed out of the letters of the alphabet, and standing for one or more of the last syllables in long words. See plate 6.

21. The third of *m* is both a Preposition and Termination, which can occasion no mistake.

22. The same may be said of *ab-and-graphical-ly*, one being used in the beginning, the other at the end of words. Also, *th* in the beginning, or middle of words, is made by its own character, among the Prepositions; but when *th*, *eth*, or the particle forth, come in the end of words, they are made by the little round *o* among the Terminations.

23. The character for *ng*, *ing*, is half the length of *n*, and that for *ning*, *nging*, &c. is twice the length of *n*.

24. *Temp*, *tempt*, is made by *m*, and the second *p*; but *mp* by *m* and the first *p*. See third lesson.

25. The characters for *sense*, *sence*, &c. and *stance*, *stant*, &c.; the first contains *s* complete, and the second *t*: the little half circle at the top reads for *s*, or soft *c*, and sometimes *it*, or the *s*, or *t*, may appear redundant.

26. The Terminations *ation*, *afion*, *afon*, *tion*, *fon*, *son*, *ution*, *ufion*, *ufon*, or rather the sounds, *afhon*, *shon*, and *ushon*, are formed by drawing the letter *t* upwards from the primitive word. The sense and connexion of the discourse will always distinguish this Termination from the second *r*, which is used for *re*, *ri* in the beginning, and *er*, *or*, or simply for *r* in the middle and end of words.

27. The Character for *ship* is like a written *p* turned round; that for *solve*, *solvent*, is *sv* twirled sideways, and *volve* is *v* twirled. *scriv*, *script*, *scribe*, reads *v* or *b* inverted for the first and last word, and begins with a *k* for the second, *k* being always used for hard *c*.

28. If any one Preposition, or Termination, contain a letter of the alphabet, helping to express the syllable, or syllables for which it stands, that Preposition or Termination is not arbitrary: if it does not contain such a letter, it is arbitrary.

29. According to the last rule there are no more than thirteen arbitrary characters in this Art, viz. two in the first alphabet, eight in the second, as noted; and *able*, *ferent*, and *th*, *eth*, in the third.

30. The Significations annexed to these five lessons contain the third part of any English book, are most natural

LESSON I.

The First Alphabet.

a	Λ	awe, also, any.
b	< 9	be, bee, by, big.
c	C	can, canst, coin.
d	3	had, hadst.
e	9	he, each.
f	L	fast, feast, fee, from.
g	4	God, good, go, age.
h	h	history, historical, holy, hurry.
ij	1	I, eye, high.
k	h	king, kingly, could, couldst.
l	u	Lord, lordly, will, wilt, lie, lay.
m	\	him, hymn, man, men.
n	—	and
o	e	O! oh, of, off, only, owe.
p	P	pay, people, peculiar, peculiarity.
q	σ	sup, super, suppose.
r	7	equity, queen, question, questionable.
s	Y	air, heir, here, hear, her, hither, err, ere.
t	1	is, his, ease.
u	9	sin, sign, assign, such.
v	/	to, too, into, unto, (drawn downwards)
w	VP	have, hast, has, hath, how, hew, view.
x	7 8	(was, wast, were, wert, way, woman, women, would, wouldst.
y	∞	accept, except, ax.
z	Y	yea, ye, you, your, yours, thou, thee.
&c	Z	zeal, zealous, zealously.
	E	&c. care, carry, cure, hour, our, ours.

LESSON II.

Double and triple Consonants beginning short words.

bl	~	blefs, blifs, ball, bull.
br	Y	bread, breed, bride, broad, breadth.
dr	2	drank, drink, drunk, draw, drew.
dw	3	downward, downwards.

fl	2	fellow, flee, fly, flesh, fleshly, fleshy.
fr	2	free, freely, fruit.
gl	2	glory, glorify, glorious.
gn	4	generate, gain, gone.
gr	f	agree, grace, grow, grew.
kl	2	clay, clean, cleanse.
kn	2	know, knew.
kr	2	cry, create, creator, creature.
pl	e	play, plea, please, place, pollute.
pr	p	price, prize.
sh	9	short, shorten, watch: should, shouldst.
shr	9	shorter, shortner, ashore, shore.
sk	h	ask, scatter, succeed.
skl	h	shackle, sheckel, skill, school, scholastic.
skr	h	scarce, scarcity, successor.
sm	h	Psalm, same, some, sum.
sn	9	insinuate, snow, snowy, steadfast.
sp	9	spirit, spirituous, special, especial, especially, speciality.
spl	9	spiritual, spiritually, spirituality, spiritualize.
spu	9	spread, spurious.
sq	4	esquire, squander.
st	4	most, must, suit.
str	4	strange, stranger, strong, estrange, satyr, satyrical.
sw	4	straitway, sword.
tr	4	tree, try, true, trust, intrust.
tw	4	toward, towards.
wr	4	aware, write, wrote.

LESSON III.

Double and triple Consonants ending short words.

dl	2	dwell, delay, delude.
ft	4	oft, often, finite, fault, faulty.
fd	9	feetail, footstool, fatal, fatality.
lf	9	laugh, life.
lk	5	elect, like, alike.
lm	5	helm, elm, limit, lamb, lame.
ln	5	lend, alone.

lp	Ɑ	help, elope.
ls	Ɱ	else, alas.
lt	Ɐ	let, little, liberty, late, lately, enlighten, lighten, light.
lv	Ɒ	alive, levy, elevate.
mf	ⱱ	manifest, mischief.
mp	Ⱳ	import, important, importance.
mpl	ⱳ	imply, employ, ample, example, ensample.
ml	ⱴ	himself, humble, humility.
nc	Ⱶ	hence, sense, since, essence.
nd	ⱶ	end, hand, wound, need, nod.
ndl	ⱷ	handle.
ng	ⱸ	hang, hung.
ngl	ⱹ	angle, angel, angelical.
nk	ⱺ	ink, think, thank, bethink.
nkl	ⱻ	ankle, unkle.
nt	ⱼ	ant, aunt, want, went, naught, nought, night, nightly.
ntl	ⱽ	entail, gentle, genteel, gentile.
nr	Ȿ	annex.
ps	Ɀ	pace, apace, peace, piece, pious.
pt	Ɀ	penitent, penitence, -lential, poet, -tic -cal.
rb	Ɀ	herb, hereby, rob, robbery, robe.
rd	Ɀ	hard, herd, word, regard.
rcl	Ɀ	riddle.
rf	Ɀ	refuge, relief, relieve, rough.
rg	Ɀ	rage, enrage, rogue, roguish, roguery.
rk	Ɀ	dark, erect, hark, work.
rkl	Ɀ	heroical.
rl	Ɀ	herself, earl, rely, relate, real, reality, realize.
rld	Ɀ	relied, related, herald, heraldry.
rm	Ɀ	arm, harm, worm, worm.
rn	Ɀ	herein, her own, run, ran, rain, ruin - nate - ous.
rp	Ɀ	harp, report, repent, repentance.
rpl	Ɀ	reply, repeal, repel.
rs	Ɀ	heirs, arise, arose, rash, raze.
rst	Ɀ	arrest, hithermost.

rt	n	{ art, (a science) heart, hurt, hereto, - unto, - into, hitherto, right, aright, riot, riotous, wrought; hereat.
rth	h	retail, retaliate.
rv	N	arrive, revenge, review.
stl	l	{ still, steal, stole, stolen, stealth, subtile, subtle, subtilty, subtilly.
tl	l	till, until.
vl	w	avail, value, valuable, viol, violate.
xl	o	excel, excellent, excellence, exalt.
xt	o	excite, next, nex to, text.

There is no difficulty in these two Lessons.

Second Alphabet.

L E S S O N IV.

y	ab - / abate, abet, about absolute.
a	abore - / above.
c	ac - / act, enact, necessary.
3	ad - / add, aid, said, side, aside.
p	af - / half, after, affirm, affirmative.
4	ag - / age, against, aggravate.
2	al - / all, allow, allude.
^	am - / am, aim, ambitious, animate.
^	an - / again.
^	anta-te-ti - / away, awful, among, amongst.
p	ap, op, up - / apt, up, hope, ape.
h	ar - / are, art (being) argue, author.
o	arch - / arch.
1	as - / as, as to, as if, ass, assist, assure, associate.
7	at - / at, hate, attend.
N	av - / avenge, avow, avow.
X	ax-ex - / accept, except, ax, as in the Alphabet.
<	be - / as before.
<	bene - / before, afore, bribe, bribery.
f	cal-col-cul - / call, cobl, coal.
c	can-co-con-cun - / as before.
E	car-cor-cur - / as before.
S	ch-tch - / chapter, child chief, change, changeable.

circum

c	circum- / cannon, canon, canonical, canonize, cannot.
u	com- cum- / came, come, comely, comit.
q	{ comp- / compass, encompass, come to pass, competent, competence, competency.
C	{ contra- contri- contro- / country, church, continue, continual, continuance.
o	count- counter- / count, county, account.
m	cross- cruci- / cross, across, crucify.
o	de- di- / as before.
p	des- dis- / days, distress, disturb.
\	em- im- / as before.
7k	enter- inter- intro- / inter, interest, entire, enter, entry.
±o	for- fur- from- / for, form, inform.
\	in- un- er- or- our- / in, inn.
r	ire- / year, injure, injury, jury, adjure, juror, hire, higher.
1	is- / eyes, ice, we, Jews.
1	it- / it, eat, height, unite, heat.
g	{ magna- magni- / grand, grind, ground, aground, mag- nify.
x	mar- mer- mir- / Mr. marry, mercy, mediator, mayor.
7	{ mas- mes- mis- / miss, amiss, Messiah, Messias, amaze, amuse.
xl	mor- maur- / more, moor, morrow, tomorrow, mortify.
m	multi- / multiply, multiplicity, multitude.
o	ob- / obey, obedient, ence, but.
o	omni- / world, worldly.
q	or- o'er- over- / or, o'er, over, adore.
q	par- pier- pir- / peradventure, perhaps, person, at- ate.
b	por- pur- / poor, pore, pour, power, unpower, pure, purge.
L	pra- pre- pri- / pray, prey, precious, pretend, pretence.
6	pro- pru- prove, proof- / prove, proof, provide, ed, proviso.
71	re- ri- / as before.
9	sanct- / Saint, sanctify, sanctuary.
9	satis- nefs- / satisfy, satisfactory, nevertheless.
9	sar- ser- sir- / Sir, Saviour.
9	sor- sur- / sore, sour, sorrow, sorry, sure, assure.

sub

9	sub- /is not.
6	suf- /safe, safety, sinful.
9	sup-super- /as before.
1	sus- /as before.
r	th- /that, thy.
f	thr- /there, thither, throw, threw.
h	tran- trans- /trance, transfer, transitory.
v	var-ver-vers-vert- /vary, very, verily, verse, virtue.
u	under- /under, understand.
n	us- /us, use, usual, house.
0	wh- /which, who, why, witch, bewitch.

Third Alphabet.

L E S S O N V.

[	{	able-ible-ably-ibly-ability-ibility.
[	{	obility-} able, enable, ability.
9	-	ableness-ibleness-obleness.
p	-	ance-ence-ancy-ency (See third lesson)
1	-	sense-sence-sent-cent.
2	-	stance-stant-tens-tence.
2	-	sist, cefs, sefs.
1	-	ant ent-antly-ently, /as before.
5	-	ceive.
5	-	ception.
3	-	ch-tch /as before.
2	-	claim.
2	-	clamation.
2	-	clude-clusive /cloud, dy, include, destroy, destructive.
2	-	clusion /destruction.
2	-	count, counter /as before.
2	-	dure /as before.
2	-	ed /as before.
2	-	er-or-our /as before.
2	-	ever-every.
2	-	fact-fict-spect /affect, effect.
2	-	faction-fiction-spection /affection, affectionate.
3	-	ferent-ference /inference, lawful.

flect

—	—nth / strength, strengthen.
pp	{ rth / wrath, wroth, worth, worthy, earth, earthy.
	{ earthly, herewith.
✓	—tive-tively-tivity / to have.
✓	—var-ver-vers-vert / as before.
✓	—version-versation / aversion, variation.
✓	—volve / involve, vulgar.
✓	—volution / involution. See Explanation, &c.

The 46 English Prepositions.

above	a	beside, besides	s	on, upon	e
about	y	betwixt, between	o	out, out of	v
according	e	beyond	o	over	y
according to		but	o	over against	y
after	o	by	o	round about	o
against	y	concerning	o	than	o
amidst, midst	y	except	o	through	fe
among, amongst	^	for	o	thorough	
away		from	o	throughout	f
around, round	o	in	o	to, into, unto	o
as to	o	instead	o	toward	o
at	o	instead of		towards	
away with	o	near, near to	o	under	u
before	o	nigh, nigh to	o	underneath	u
behind	o	next, next to	o	with	o
below	o	o, oh	e	within	o
beneath	o	of, off	e	without	o

See their Use in the Syntax.

1, \, —, /, o, o, u, c, 1, L.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

tural and easy, therefore not at all burthensome to the memory. As to any one letter or character throughout the whole, standing for two, four, or more different words, the sense and connexion of the discourse will immediately distinguish for which of them it stands, and will force you to read, or pronounce the right one first, previous care being taken for that purpose. These Prepositions and Terminations do instantly discover, or shew where the words begin and end, and comprehend the whole of the English language.

P A R T II.

Of CONTRACTION and EXEMPLIFICATION.

Contraction is threefold ; 1. *Rational*, 2. *Grammatical*,
and 3. *Elliptical*.

I. Of *Rational Contraction*, with regard to single Words.

31. **J**OIN your letters or characters together, rejecting all quiescent and superfluous letters, and even vowels in the *middle* of words ; as, *being penitent he begs pardon : a conspiracy was formed against the government*. Only remember, when *c* sounds like *k*, write *k* ; when like *s*, write *s* ; as, *club, process*.

N. B. See the Examples at the end.

32. Drop the *'st, est*, the Signs of the second person singular : also, the *'th, eth*, and *s*, the Signs of the third, writing only the theme of the verb ; as, *thou speakest ; he speaketh, or speaks the truth*.

33. Adverbs, formed from Adjectives, drop their *ly* ; Substantives their *y, ty*, and *ity*, and Verbs their *ize* ; as, *modest, ly, ty ; honest, ly, ty ; moral, ly, ity, ize ; solemn, ly, ety, ize, &c.* But Society and City retain the *ty* in the singular ; as, *Society, Societies ; City, Cities*. Also, a Vowel sounded at the end of a word is joined ; as, *law, saw, or see, beauty, lazy*.

34. The letter *t* drawn sloping upwards, forms the indefinite Article, *a, an* ; made as long again, the definite Article, *the*. And a third part of the same letter drawn upwards, forms the Possessive, or English Genitive Case *of*, and the plural number ; as, *a King's Son, the King's Sons*.

35. The

35. The third of *m*, for *er*, *or*, *our*, coming before either *ing*, *ed*, *er*, the third of *t*, (see R. 34) or any other Termination, is changed into either of the Short-Hand *r*'s; as, *labour*, *labourer*, *labourers*, *conspire*, *ing*, *ed*.

36. For *full*, *fully*, write the letter or character large, adding *ness*, for *fulness*; as, *Shame*, *ful*, *ly*, *ness*. Also, for *dad*, *ded*, *did*, *dod*, *dud*, in the beginning, middle, or end of words, write a large *d*, and so of all the other Consonants; as, *dead*, *indeed*, *parallel*, *mortgage*, *mortgagee*, *survive*, &c.

To this Rule are likewise referred the Terminations *rator*, *rators*, *rar*, *rer*, *ror*, *rur*, &c. and *rars*, *rers*, *rors*, *rurs*, &c. as, *conspirator*, *s*; *emperor*, *s*; *barbarous*, *rity*; *inferior*, *ity*; *murder*, *er*, &c. the *r* being made long.

37. —*less*, *ly*, *lessness*, after a Consonant, are formed by the first *s*, and *ness*, thus; *need*, *less*, *ly*, *needlessness*; after a Vowel, by the Termination *less*, *lessly*, *lessness*; as, *law*, *lawless*, *ly*, *lawlessness*.

38. For *est*, the Sign of the Superlative Degree, after a Consonant, join *t*; after a Vowel, *st*, according to the 1st R. as, *meek*, *er*, *est*; *slow*, *er*, *est*.

39. Drop the Terminations *ance*, *ence*, *ancy*, *ency*, *ant*, *ent*, *antly*, *ently*, if the former part of the word be a complete word, and of the same signification; as, *confide*, *ence*, *ent*, *ly*, &c.

40. —*da*, *de*, *di*, *dy*, *do*, *du*; and *day*, *die*, *do*, *doe*, *dow*, *dew*, and *due*, ending words, are made by an inverted short-hand *o*, including the *d*; and *dies* by *des*, *dis*, according to R. 31; as, *needy*, *study*, *studies*.

41. *Sw*,

41. *Sw*, and *tw*, beginning words, are made by *su* and *tu*; as, *swear*, *swearer*; *sweet*; *twice*.

42. *w*, added, forms *ward*; as, *backward*, &c. And *k*, and *var*, *ver*, joined together, form *cover*, *ry*, *able*, &c. as, *cover*, *discover*, *ry*, *able*; *recover*, *ry*, *able*; *irrecoverable*, *ly*.

43. Contrariety, or opposition, is expressed by drawing a fine line through the first contrary word; as, *life and death*; *light or darkness*; *from the West to the East*. Drawing the line under the word forms a repetition; as, *boly*, *boly*, *boly*.

II. Of RATIONAL CONTRACTION, *with regard to two or more words.*

44. Nature and art afford many beautiful and striking methods of contracting words and sentences: for instance, what can more naturally represent this sentence, *the Heavens and the Earth*, than a concave and convex circle, the ascending stroke for the Article *the* being the semi-diameter; as, *Heaven and Earth*, or, *the Heavens and the Earth*.

45. Let the character for the Pronoun *thy*, in the fourth lesson, become a segment with the back downward, and it shall be the Pronoun of the third person plural, *they*. The Pronoun *them* is twice the length of *m*, and *l* added, makes *themselves*: let the said *they* become a large segment in the same position, the character for *them* being its semi-diameter, and it shall be the compound Pronoun *they themselves*; as, *they themselves bear witness*.

46. Let two simple *g*'s, joined together by a twirl, express

express the Substantive, *The Gathering together*; also, the Participles, *gathering together*, and *gathered together*.

[A word to the wise is enough here.]

2. Of GRAMMATICAL CONTRACTION.

Grammatical Contraction, which has its essence in syntax, teaches, by certain invariable rules of Grammar, to join such words together as make the respective members, or the several constructive parts of a sentence. Its parts are two, Concord and Government.

i. Of Grammatical Contraction by Concord.

Grammatical Contraction by Concord is Fourfold.

47. 1. Of an Adjective with a Substantive; as, *a good man*.

2. Of a Verb with a Nominative; as, *the King commands, subjects must obey*.

3. Of a Relative with an Antecedent; as, *he is a wise man who speaks little*.

4. Of a Substantive with a Substantive; as, *the Lord God, the City London*.

ii. Of Grammatical Contraction by Government.

Grammatical Contraction by Government always supposes,

48. 1. An Agent, i. e. a *Person, Place, or Thing*, doing, or acting, called the word *governing*.

2. An Object, i. e. a *Person, Place, or Thing*, receiving the Force of such an action, and called the word *governed*;

governed ; as, 1. *The Lord* commanded *Moses*. 2. *London* exceeds *every city* in the known world. 3. *A flood* destroyed the *Antediluvian world*.

The words *Lord*, *London*, *Flood*, are governing words ; and the words *Moses*, *every city*, *antediluvian world*, are governed. The first three are in the *foregoing state* ; the other in the *following*.

Now, to lift off the pen, and write the words separately, in either *Concord*, or *Government*, would be offering violence to nature and grammar. Therefore, their grammatical *union*, or *junction*, affords the *Contraction*, that is, they are written at least one third part sooner, and are equally as plain to read, if not more so. Hence it is evident, that Grammar being the very life and spirit of Short-Hand, lineality is not in the least to be regarded.

3. *Of Elliptical Contraction.*

Elliptical Contraction is the omission of one or more words, which must be supplied, either to complete the sense, or to make out the grammatical construction of the sentence, and never takes place but where *three or more* words occur. Its *principal* parts are two, the omission of *to*, or *unto*, the sign of the *Latin Dative Case*, and the omission of the articles *a*, *an*, *the*, with *of*, *of a*, *of an*, *of the*.

i. *The Elliptical Contraction of to, or unto.*

49. In joining any Pronoun to the Verb, or Participle governing it, leave out the *to*, or *unto* ; as, he spoke *to* me, him, her, it, you, us, them, &c. The Lord said *unto* me, him, *Moses*, &c. He came *unto* his own, &c.

N. B. The

N. B. The Elliptical word, or words, is printed in Italics, which the learner will note.

ii. *The Elliptical Contraction of the Articles, and the Preposition of.*

50. 1. *A* man came *to* me yesterday. 2. He came *an* hour after dinner. 3. *The* person whom you mentioned came *to* us this morning. 4. Jehovah is God *of* gods, and Lord *of* lords. 5. It is *the* voice *of* a god, and not *of* a man. 6. *The* tenth part *of* an Ephah. 7. *The* hand *of* the Lord was upon me. And it came *to* pass at *the* time *of* the offering *of* the evening sacrifice, &c.

Hence it appears, that grammatical Contraction respects the joining of words together, according to their *simple* and *natural* construction, and never admits of more than one *action*, *passion*, or *existence* in a joining: but Elliptical Contraction frequently involves, or includes the grammatical in itself, and oftentimes drops four, or five words at once, as above, and yet avoids all *ambiguity*. There is not, therefore, the least appearance of any thing *arbitrary* in *rational*, *grammatical*, or *elliptical Contraction*. Such is the natural simplicity and expressive brevity of this truly wonderful art, when formed upon a judicious plan.

The remainder of this second Part, and the whole of the third and last Part may be had of the Author, or his Publisher.

N. B. The Elliptical Contraction of the *Articles*, and the Preposition *of*, is taken from the following rule in my Hebrew Grammar, viz.

Two

Two Nouns coming together, with *of*, *of a*, *of an*, or, *of the*, preceding the latter, or an affix added to a Noun, the former, and that with the affix, is in regiminé, or construction ; as, King *of a* country ; *the* Law *of* Jehovah, &c. The words King, and Law, are in regiminé, or the construct state ; but Jehovah *the* aleim, in the absolute state, *i. e.* in apposition. Now, as in translating Hebrew, we read, or pronounce the Articles and the Preposition *of* ; so, in reading, or transcribing Short-Hand, we likewise pronounce, or write down the said Articles, &c. as the sense requires.

Here follow the examples, numbered according to their respective rules, which rules, together with the eight copper-plate pages, the learner should commit to memory, before he copy over the said examples. He should also write every character in the said eight pages over and over, until perfect master of their true position, and of every word for which each one stands. No other directions need be given than these, and what is said in R. 2.



The Examples' Rule 31. 48 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

This is a compound Ellipsis.

Gen. Chap. 1.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

The Creed 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

